Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1679.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ to me directed, by the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Custom-house, on Monday, the 29th day of January inst. at 12 o'clock at noon,

1 box of Sugar
2 bags of Coffee
1 barrel,
1 half barrel, and } of Limes
1 tub
2 jars of Honey
26 Pine Apples
2 kegs of Spirits
1 keg of Sugar, and
7 barrels and one half barrel of Sugar

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court—by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, }
17th January, 1798. } 19—dt20ht

Custom-House Sales.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1798.

ON Monday, the 29th of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by public auction, at the Custom-House, in pursuance of the laws in that case made and provided, the following articles of merchandize, having been stored more than nine months and not claimed by the owners or consignees thereof; which articles may be viewed during the space of three days antecedent to the day of sale, between the hours of nine and two o'clock,

FCP Two cases, containing Woollen Hats
M P C One case, containing Books and Pamphlets
R P Three casks, containing Girth Web
(DU) One cask, containing Spades and Shovels
W Four casks, containing Garden Seeds, Peas
P and Beans
IS One keg of Red Lead,
<> WC One crate of Earthen Ware
BTM Two do. do.
WL One do. and two cases containing Images and ornaments for building
[No mark] Two Hampers of Bottled Porter
B N P Eight Hampers of Empty Bottles
WB One cask of Bottled Porter
Tho's Stephens One bundle, containing pieces of Music
Mr. Scott. One box containing old Pamphlets
Mr. Aubley. One box of Pamphlets
WA Three pipes Madeira Wine
W L P One box of Pewter Lamps
B One box containing Brushes
G. Bolland. One cask containing a cheese and some oatmeal
yR One crate of Earthen Ware
R. 14. One crate of Earthen Ware.

Jan. 13 dt29

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet Square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third-street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.

January 8 m&w4w

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m

Marshal's Sales.

United States, }
Pennsylvania District } ss.

BY virtue of an order from the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at Chesnut Street wharf, on Saturday the 27th inst at 12 o'clock at noon, for the benefit of the concerned—viz.

66 Boxes of window glass
14 do. hollow glass
294 Straws glass tumblers
100 Pieces Russia sheeting
118 Pieces ravens duck
55 Pieces sail cloth
1 Barrel and one keg of copper nails
9 Hhds of Beef
3 Bbls. Pork
2 Jack Screws
32 Sails, 2 fine stays
1 Hhd. Vinegar
2 Drip stones
2 Small and one large water jars
2 Guns with carriages
1 Old Cable
1 Iron lanboon
2 Side boards, 1 table
1 Copper boiler
29 Coils of cordage
9 Pipes and 1 hhd. of Gin

The same having been saved from the wreck of the ship John, Capt. Folger, and libelled against for salvage.

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, }
Jan. 23, 1798. }

On SATURDAY, 27th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Coffee-house,

An elegant House, No. 78,

IN Walnut-street, which is 25 feet front, by 171 feet deep, with a lot adjoining 20 1-2 feet wide, by 72 feet 9 inches deep; this lot is back of the house occupied by George Willing, Esq. The house is completely finished in every respect. It is 50 feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back 22 by 18 1-2 feet; a handsome drawing room 24 1-2 by 24 feet; the rooms below, the drawing room, and chamber adjoining, have mahogany doors, and these rooms, as well as the rooms above them, have a communication with each other; the height in the first and second stories are 12 feet, and those rooms have stucco cornices and nine rooms up stairs, besides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms, a good kitchen, wash and milk house, shower and plunging baths, a large ice house, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-street. The cellars are laid with lime and floored with two inch plank and plaistered: the yard is well paved, and the house is clear of ground rent; it is rented for one year for 400 pounds per annum from the 4th of November last. Two brick stables in Walnut-street, with two coach houses, one of them will hold two carriages, the other one; the smallest stable has room for three, and the largest for four horses: it is 21 feet front on Walnut-street, by 50 feet 3 inches deep; they have excellent lofts over them, and are now rented for 100 pounds per annum; the cellar is arched and laid with two inch plank, and will hold about 100 pipes of wine; is clear of ground rent; has the privilege of an 11 1-2 feet alley, that leads into Fifth-street.

Also, a large brick store, 33 feet front on fourth street, by 50 deep, which might at a small expence be turned into a handsome dwelling house, having been so contrived in the building: it has a yard 48 feet six inches deep, by 24 wide; has a rain water pump and necessary, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 250 pounds per annum; the rent was paid down for 18 months. This building is subject to a ground rent of eleven dollars and three quarters per annum.

A lot situate on the east side of Fourth-street, 20 feet front by 50 feet, it joins on the end of Dr. Rush's lot, and has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining, it is subject to a ground rent of six dollars per annum.

Purchasers, before the sale, may apply to the subscriber, GEORGE MEADE, or

FOOTMAN & CO. auctioneers.

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Bastas	Sannas
Guzz nahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, south Third street,
An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's superfine patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices Dec. 6. dtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

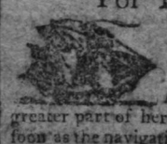
Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

For Londonderry,



The Brig
SUKEY,
William Whitten, master.

A staunch good vessel, has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail as soon as the navigation permits. If speedy application is made, a few cabin will be taken on freight; for which, and passage, apply to the Captain, at Cuthbert's wharf, or the subscribers.

John Skyrin,
Landenberger's wharf,
George Dobson,
No. 25 South 3d Street.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in Europe,

THE SLOOP
STORK,

ONE hundred and forty-one tons burthen—Staunch and well built, and sails fast—For terms apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

January 17 §1w

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
8ail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent white
White lead
Red lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,
NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,
No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,
Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c
December 27 3tawtf.

For Amsterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac,
Sauterne, } Wines in cases
Lunille,
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.
november 18. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

To be Exchanged for

British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;

A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.

Jan. 15. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, } RUM.
and Bengal
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. *2m§

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 80 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,
Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

To Be Sold,

A GREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth Streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, }
or } Acting Executors.
FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, }

January 11 §

W. HAYDON,

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

* * The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan. 3.

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements,

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

LOST,

IN this City, on Sunday November 16. 1797, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 8 notes of hand to READ & PIERIE, as follows,

John Duffield's, for	441 dollars	73 cents.
William M'Laws	435	37
George Way's	177	19
John Doaks	11	90
Edward Clayton's	60	
Do.	30	
Do.	27	
John Brown's	£106-15-11	

One 10 dollar Bank of Pennsylvania note—an order upon Walter Franklin, Esq. in favor of Charles Read, and sundry other papers that can be of no use but to the owners. Payment of the aforesaid notes of hand being stop'd, a reward of 15 dollars shall be paid to the person or persons bringing said pocket book with the aforesaid contents to Read and Pierie, No. 65, Chesnut Street and no questions asked.

January 19. *eed3t.

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought advisable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m *nov.* 16.

Imported (via New York) on the ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26.

SCIPIO—No. XIV.

Whoever shall be at the trouble of reading the documents which Mr. Monroe has annexed to his pamphlet, and caused to be published by his confidential friend Bache, will learn from them whether, the various instances of misconduct which have been the subject of my observations are not fully substantiated. Let them be repeated:

1st. It appears to me he did misrepresent to the committee of Public Safety, that he was not authorized by the President to complain of the decree of the French republic, derogatory of our treaty with France, which would naturally make an impression that the Executive either neglected the rights and interests of the citizens of the United States or were afraid to complain of the injuries and spoliations done to their persons and property; an impression no less dishonorable to the President, than mischievous to our commercial fellow citizens.

2d. It appears to me he did of his own head inform the committee, if a departure from the treaty was found on experience advantageous to France "his government and the people in general of his country, would bear with it not only with patience but with pleasure," by which abject and unauthorized declaration he has in some measure contributed to bring on our commerce, the ruinous system of depredation under which its has been, and now is suffering.

3d. It appears to me he did misrepresent the mission of Mr. Jay when he asserted that it was limited exclusively, to two objects, the delivery of the western posts, and compensation for injuries to our commerce, by which means he laid the foundation for certain disappointments and dissatisfaction on the part of France, with whatever treaty might be made between this country and Great Britain.

4th. It appears to me he did contrary to his duty, promise to communicate to the committee the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay so soon as it was in his power, and did endeavour to obtain a copy for that purpose before it could have been laid before the President of the United States, by sending a special messenger to London for it.

5th. It appears to me he did encourage the project of a loan of a considerable sum of money to be advanced on the credit of the United States, to enable France to prosecute the present war, and relying on the promise of France to reimburse it if it should be at a future day able; a measure incompatible with the continuance of our state of neutrality, which was the course that the Executive had determined, with the approbation of America to pursue; a measure, that, by depriving the United States of their own resources when most wanted, would have made them completely dependent on the fortune and will of France.

6th. It appears to me he did neglect to use, seasonably and diligently, the means put in his power by the President for explaining his conduct relative to the British treaty, and for dispelling the prejudices and obviating the discontent which, from the extraordinary exertions of the French faction in the United States, it was supposed, might be excited in France.

I have omitted, and shall omit to mention the other matters of inferior consequence, which, according to the documents, exhibit our minister in an unfavorable point of view as they tend to shew his constant desire to recommend France to the affections of our fellow citizens; and to excuse and palliate those acts of injustice of which we have had so much cause to complain, his zeal to make himself agreeable to France, his indifference to the sentiments of the Executive, and his undue preference of the interests of France to all other objects, with the blind and infatuated party who take side with France against America, these traits are deemed meritorious: with such persons Mr. Monroe is welcome to all the merit that his late ministry can entitle him. It was because that I considered him as one of them, as he himself has avowed, that I read his book, which contains that system of attack on our present government, deemed by the party, best calculated to introduce important changes.—As it contains a great deal of his correspondence upon matters unconnected with a vindication of himself, or an accusation of his employer, the late President of the United States, I should not have persevered through the tedious task, but from a desire to be truly informed, from the documents themselves, and from an intention, if the narrative appeared unsupported by them, to offer to the public my reflections on his conduct. It was to be expected that, this dismissed officer, writing under the influence of resentment, would endeavour to exhibit in an odious view, the wise and virtuous statesman who has just retired from the helm; and I am sure no person will say his narrative is deficient of the malevolent spirit which has characterised the publications of the party, and especially, those that are printed by his *friend Bache*.

Let me explain what is meant by saying that this book is a part of the system of attack upon our present government, from which the French party expect to produce important changes.

It cannot have escaped the observation of the intelligent part of society, that they, who were opposed to our present government at its institution, have generally, after finding their efforts unavailing, which were made to its first operations, and after finding the affections of the people towards it, not only attached, but encreasing, *pretended* to be satisfied with the constitution; they have changed their opposition, as they say, from the government to the administration. It is also well known, that they have been invariably in concert with the French cabinet; and that Mr. Genet was *instructed* to attempt to produce some alterations in our government; and if, on his arrival the circumstances of the country were unfavourable to such attempts, that they might be deferred to a more convenient opportunity: I refer to his instructions published by himself in 1794, It is notorious, that whatever has been done in France, by the ruling power of the day, was approved and justified so soon as it was known by the French faction here; and that whatever the French faction has from time to time attempted or avowed here, has been maintained and advocated by the ruling power there. This harmony for so many years has not proceeded from accident: It has been the result of a combinaton between the opposition leaders here, who are desirous to be in power, and the French cabinet, who are ambitious to regulate the affairs of America, as well as of Europe. The business is well understood on both sides, and this union is founded on the ambition of both. Rather than not have the administration in their hands, which might give an influence to be used in creating radical changes in the constitution suited to their ideas; they are willing to obtain it by the aid of a foreign nation, and the latter is willing to bestow its aid to men who are expected to be subservient if not devoted to its will. With this object plainly before them, their steps have been directed thither without looking to the right or to the left.

When the late President had demonstrated, as every act of his administration did demonstrate, his invariable policy to preserve the United States in their independence; and that he never would be the tool of France *in tacking* them to her, as a province in fact, however they might be in name; from that time it became a maxim in the French councils, that the confidence and affection of the people in George Washington was to be destroyed. It was foreseen by this combination that, so long as the public should believe their confidence and affection well placed in him, his measures, and the persons most active in maintaining them would be esteemed: Consequently, that his system would be likely to be continued, and the administration confined to men who had approved that system. That the weight of President Washington's services might be diminished or taken away, calumny and falsehood have been at work day and night—certain gazettes in our country have teemed with every malevolent fiction that could be devised against him, and not content with taking editors of gazettes into pay, as I believe is the case, there is also reason to believe that the French republic have hired several writers to criminate, revile and libel the conduct of our late President, of whom Tom Paine and Fauchet deserve to be particularly noticed.

Some of these writers have expressed their motive to be, to convince the people that, as a general he scarcely deserved well of his country, and that as a statesman his administration has been unwise, wicked, ungrateful and perfidious: That they have been under unaccountable prejudices in his favor, which must be removed to save their liberties and that all who have sustained his administration, have like him, been traitors to our country, & ought to be discarded from their confidence.

This is the form of attack now carrying on in which Mr. Monroe by publishing his book is conceived to have taken a part, and in which Tom Paine has already made his appearance. Connected with this subject, I shall draw the attention of the public to the letters of Tom Paine, written at Paris to President Washington, while the writer resided in the house of the American minister.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Debate on Foreign Intercourse.

MONDAY—JANUARY 22.

[Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]

Mr. DENNIS said, notwithstanding the extent which the discussion had already assumed, he should offer no other apology for offering some sentiments to the committee, than, that he thought the subject capable of being placed in other points of view, than any in which it had yet been exhibited. This question naturally divides itself into two grand divisions, the first as to the competency of this house to interpose in the manner proposed, the second admitting its competency, the expediency of the measure. This first division is again sub-divided, for he understood the gentleman to contend, not only for the negative power to controul, by a refusal to appropriate, but for the positive creative power of fixing the grade and number of ministers; not merely the power of regulating salaries, but the power of restricting the grade and pointing out the courts at which they were to be employed. Gentlemen's arguments result in this, that, before the President can in any instance proceed to nominate a minister, a bill must have previously originated in this house and have gone through all the formalities of a legislative act. That whenever the President has proceeded, before this previous requisite has obtained, he has violated the constitution. He did not believe this construction warranted but contradicted by every act of the government. He conceived the idea founded in error and amongst all the novelties which now pervade the world, he did not conceive this the least extraordinary—If they believed this doctrine well founded, why did not gentleman at the last session, whilst their solicitudes were so much united, lest the executive should not be sufficiently disposed to accommodation with the French republic, why did they not, whilst instructing him on the specific propositions which ought to be made with that government; direct him also as to the number of ministers to be employed? Why, in short, have not those, who have very gravely informed us, we are sworn to support the constitution, and who now consider the executive as unauthorized to appoint, until it be declared by the legislature that a minister shall be appointed, those, who consider themselves as centinels over the liberties of the people not only as to those points, which lye within their own sphere, but in whatever department they may be placed—why do not they now institute an impeachment for those numerous instances in which the President has made these unauthorized appointments, and consequently transcended the boundaries, prescribed to him by the constitution? It was supposed there existed the same right in the house to regulate the number and grade of ministers, as to regulate the number of judges; but it was quite a different thing. Regulating the number of judges was a strictly legislative act; but the appointment of foreign ministers was as strictly executive. He believed in the formation of a judicial system, it was necessary for the legislature to ascertain the number of Judges necessary to be employed to administer that system—for they were so united and dependent upon each other, that the one could not be regulated without attending to the other—judicial systems being objects too, of municipal legislation, varied according to the ideas of different nations, and ascertaining the number of judicial officers, was, in all nations, whose government is divided into departments, an object of legislative regulation; but the functions of foreign ministers are exercised in the management of a system founded in the law of nations and being independent of municipal authority, is uniform throughout the world, and therefore the moment a minister is appointed, the office over which he is to preside is immediately created; and for this reason in all nations ministerial appointments are vested in the executive. If this were not so, and the house were to act upon the subject, it would be necessary for them to be possessed of all the information which could be had on the subject.

It was asked, if there were no case in which the legislature could refuse an appropriation when it was required by the President. It was sufficient for him to say, that the case before them could not be of that description. He believed cases might exist, in which a refusal would be justified; but it would be one of those glaring cases which would at once appear. Such a case, as in the judiciary department, when juries determine damages to be so enormously high or low, as to induce the judges to intercede for a new trial.

Mr. D. took notice of what had fallen from Mr. Gallatin, as to the possible abuse of this power of the executive, and replied to it; and alledged that the reasonings in support of the amendment went more to an annihilation of the diplomatic corps, than to a reduction of it. For if all foreign ministers were both useless and dangerous, as it regarded economy, it was best entirely to abolish the establishment and instead of saving a few thousand dollars, to save the whole expence, which forms a very handsome item in our public saving. If all ministers were dangerous, as alledged by that gentleman, because, they will inveigle us into the political systems of Europe; why do they propose to continue them at the courts of London and of France. These are the nations most interested to make impressions upon our agents, and these are the nations, where political party, (in which our ministers are said to be always liable to be involved) is certainly carried to the greatest extent. He considered all these arguments and many others as being rather applicable to an entire subversion of the diplomatic establishment, a subject not under consideration, than to the partial deduction which was the object of the amendment, and by uniting whatever could be said in favor of each, their arguments had a meretricious influence calculated to seduce.

It has been said too, it was unnecessary to have a minister at Berlin, and he ought to be recalled because we had no commercial concerns with that power. This then amounts to an affirmative assertion, that where we have commerce, there we ought to have political agents. But we are by the same gentlemen told, that commerce needs no political protection. He believed this might be true, in times of general tranquility, but at this moment of general instability, at this period of national caprice, when the political regulations of nations had been changed two or three times in a year, in a manner the most injurious to our commerce, was it of no consequence to have political agents to obviate evils of this sort, before they came to maturity. Our late minister in France, to whose assertions gentlemen are disposed to give the highest credit, has informed us, that on his arrival there, the work of alienation was at a dangerous height, and that by his exertions, reciprocal harmony was for a time restored, and the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Livingston) has told us what important services he had rendered us, and had he have continued there, the probability was, our friendship would have continued—It will be recollected, that whilst he was thus refuting the arguments of those he meant to support, it was his object to shew, what ought to be the liberality of the executive in the distribution of their appointments; and he forgot that whilst he was arguing against the employment of ministers, he was proving them very necessary things, provided they could be selected according to his choice. But I need not be particular to cite these instances of contradiction, for so numerous are they, that I will put the event of the motion upon the following issue, that it shall succeed when they agree in their arguments. He also touched upon the distinctions which had been made betwixt political and commercial agents, and supposed consuls insufficient to answer all the necessary purposes of commerce.

The gentleman from Virginia had urged the propriety of the adoption of this amendment, from the fear of the executive branch of the government swallowing up the rest. If he believed any danger from the abuse of this government, he should expect it to arise from this house, and not from the President. He should be warranted in this opinion from what had been seen in this government, and by the experience of other nations. His inferences from facts and history were different from those drawn by other gentlemen. Since governments of departments have been instituted, revolutions have most frequently happened through the medium of the democratic branch. The English government, for instance, had originated in a monarchy and aristocracy. It had at first no democracy in it. It was, however, by degrees introduced; and in their revolution, monarchy and aristocracy were annihilated, and the government became a government of 558 despots. The next important era in the history of that nation was about the termination of the American war. At that time the monarchy became unpopular; the democratic branch became noisy and clamorous, and wished to annihilate the government.—Their power was so great, that the king was obliged to turn out his ministers, and an appropriation was refused for the ordinary expences of government. To such a height was the opposition carried, that there were four different administrations in two years. It became necessary for the crown to be subservient to the views of the house of commons, and Mr. Fox and his adherents were admitted into office; yet they were discontented, and the king was obliged to dissolve the Parliament. Before the new election, she spirit of the nation, however, so favored the monarch, that sixty of the most violent members were thrown out of the house, and to this violent disposition of the commons was it chiefly to be attributed, that the crown now enjoys so much power over the other branches of government. He did not know but bribery and corruption had something to do in the business; but he mentioned these circumstances to shew, that the change which had taken place in that country had been chiefly owing to an imprudent democratic spirit. He thought it ought to operate as a warning to this house, never to assume powers unauthorised by the constitution: as every encroachment of this kind, when it was unsuccessful, never failed to strengthen that power which it meant to crush.

If, said Mr. D. the executive of this country possesses more influence than he ought, it does not arise from patronage, but from the spirit of finding fault with executive measures so frequent in this house, and from the turbulent spirit which had, from time to time, been shewn. The ratification of the British treaty occasioned a partial disapprobation of executive measures as any movement which government could have made at that time, would have doue, as what would have been pleasing to one set of men would have been displeasing to another. But, he believed, that this house refusing afterwards to appropriate money to carry it into effect, produced greater unpopularity towards it, than had before been produced towards the executive, as it excited an alarm that the house of representativet was about to swallow up the powers of the other departments of government. An election having since taken place, this circumstance, it was probable, had produced a majority in both houses generally in favor of executive measures.

Mr. D. concluded, by saying, he did not agree with the gentleman from Virginia, that republican governments were more subject to patronage and corruption than any other. Mr. D. took a view of the patronage of the British government, and spoke of the permanent nature of their executive. And he believed gentlemen had borrowed their ideas of this branch controling the executive, from governments which have a hereditary executive, or aristocracy, and where if the government once got wrong from a preponderance in the executive (the people having no controul over their appointment) there was no other way of bringing them back, but by an effort in the democratic branch. But in our government the people, instead of giving this controul to the house of representatives, have reserved it to themselves; and whilst the acts of our government, he said, were perpetually before the people, the periodical reversion of power into their hands, enabled them to mould the government to their will; and though some particular branch of it might be unpopular for a time, it could not long remain so, and he knew no mode of corrupting the government, whilst the people remained incorrupt. He was of a very different opinion from the gentleman from Virginia, in respect to the present situation of the government of this country. His idea was that the people of the United States had come to an enlightened understanding of their duty; but, if there should be any danger of shaking the government, he believed it would arise from this house, and from no other department. But he believed the dangers which were now conjured up were rather the dreams of a disordered imagination, or the crudities of indigested political opinions, than produced by any real cause; he hoped, therefore, the motion would not be agreed to.

Mr. BRENT did not intend to have taken any part of the debate on this subject; but he had been induced to rise, from the manner in which every one who favored this amendment had been spoken of; from which, and the anathemas which had been pronounced against them, he thought it behoved every member in favor of the amendment, to come forward and express his opinion.

The objections urged against the amendment, he believed, might almost be confined to two, viz. the incompetency of the house to make the regulation, and the inexpediency of the measure.

With respect to the first, he acknowledged he did believe it would have been impossible for those who were most strenuous for the advance of executive power, to have made an exception; but contrary to his expectation it had been made. They were told that the president of the United States only knew whether it was proper to send ministers abroad, and that whenever he made an appointment, it was a duty necessarily attached to the house to make the appropriation; and that they should violate their constitutional duty, if they exercised any discretion upon the subject. He thought the debate which took place when the business of foreign intercourse first originated, extracts from which had been read by his colleague, would have satisfied every gentleman as to the understanding then had upon the subject, as they were the sentiments of men who had always been in favour of extending the executive power as far as it could be pushed. He asked whether it was not a subject of serious regret, to every man who wished to preserve the government in due execution, that the doctrine every where acknowledged a few years ago, should now be deemed unconstitutional, and that those who advocate it, should be charged with a desire of prostrating the government, and with being disorganizers, and friends of confusion?

It was from this source he apprehended danger, more than from any other. But, for the sake of argument, he would admit that the opinion of gentlemen on this subject was correct; that when the president has determined upon the appointment of foreign ministers, that it is an indispensable obligation on Congress to make some appropriation. Yet it did not follow that this amendment in any degree violated this principle. None of those opposed to this amendment, have contended that an obligation to make an appropriation prohibited the power of discriminating the quantity of it. If this were true, they would find by the amendment, that ministers to Portugal, Prussia and Spain, may yet remain as they are, provided they are satisfied with the salary of 4,500 dollars, which, it is thought, will be sufficient for any business to those courts. Upon the principle, therefore, of these constitutional heroes, there was no violation of their doctrine.

The doctrines of checks and balances which had been laid down by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, had been called novel, calculated *to stop the wheels of government*. Another gentleman had told the committee that those who advocate this doctrine, meant nothing less than the total overthrow and destruction of the government. He believed it might, with great propriety, be retorted upon this gentleman, that those who treat this doctrine as novel, are the gentlemen who go to the overturning and destruction of the government. For himself, he considred this doctrine as a *vital principle*; not as introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but as a thing which may be found in every feature of the constitution. But it was a memorable circumstance illustrated in the speech of the gentleman from Connecticut that when gentlemen endeavoured to prove an unfounded doctrine, one part of their arguments frustrated another. This remark applied to the doctrines of checks and balances; for, though they deny the doctrine, yet they say there is no rational apprehension of danger from the power of the president confined as it is by the appropriations of this house. Thus, whilst they are rejecting the doctrine of checks, and spurning at those who support it, when it suits their argument, they themselves acknowledge it.

It was true, when the power of the President was considered on a rational ground of construction, there was no serious cause of alarm; but when they found novel constitutional doctrines introduced by those who consider themselves as patrons of executive influence; and doctrines, which formerly universally obtained, now exploded, there was serious ground of apprehension.

It was asked whether if it was proper at all, to reduce our foreign ministers, whether it was proper at this time, considering the state of this country and of Europe? This remark of *this is not the proper time*, was constantly suggested whenever a reform was proposed in any country, and dreadful phantoms were as constantly conjured up to maintain institutions, which could not be otherwise supported. Why was the present moment more inauspicious than any other? Admitting the tumultuous situation of Europe to be as described, was there any danger from withdrawing our ministers from Portugal and Prussia. Or, if we were in hostility with them, what affect could it have on the United States? Both were destitute of any means of injuring each other, as much so as two men would be who were bound hand and foot. Ministers were proposed to be retained at London and Paris, and if it would accommodate gentlemen, he would have no objection to agree to a minister plenipotentiary at Spain, though he saw no occasion for it. He was no friend to diplomatic characters abroad. He believed foreign ministers had been the *curse* of modern nations for many years.

A subject of a very delicate nature had been involved in this. It had been remarked by his colleague, and had been acknowledged with signs of exultation from another quarter, that there existed a disposition in the executive to chuse to office men of a particular political opinion—none but those devoted to the administration, and ready to justify *every* measure it has ever taken. Instead of denying this charge, gentlemen rejoice in the truth of it, and declare it has never been departed from, but the government has had cause to regret the departure. The gentleman from Connecticut went further.—Would not the president, said he, be guilty of inconsistency, to admit any gentleman into the government, who had been opposed to the measures of the executive? "What! (exclaimed he) admit men who were disorganizers—men whose opinions are calculated to produce confusion and to overthrow the government!" And would that gentleman seriously and solemnly, before this assembly, undertake to anathematize, as hostile to every thing valuable in society, all those who think unfavourably of some of the measures of administration? If he did, Mr. B. believed the world at large would give him credit for the goodness of his heart! The world at large knew, that many of the patriotic and distinguished citizens of the United States, from the most amiable motives which can actuate the human heart; many who as much devoted to, if not infinitely more so, and admirers of the constitution with those who make their boasts of being so.

Would that gentleman tell the committee, for instance, that if one of the legal characters of this country, eminently distinguished in every duty, either public or private, should unfortunately be of opinion, from the experience of his best judgment, that some of the measures of the administration have been unfavourable to the true interests of the country, that he is therefore disqualified from occupying a legal seat under government? Did he suppose he ought to be driven from his situation, because some demagogue, ready to sing *Hallelujah* to every object of government, was ready to receive it, and the other be pointed at with *scorn* and *reproach*? Yet this was the consequence that must continually follow the adoption of such a conduct by the administration; and therfore, though he had heard it reiterated that such was the line of conduct adopted, he should require still stronger reason to believe the fact. If he did believe it, he should believe there was a strong disposition in the administration to foment divisions amongst the people of the United States, to incense one part of the citizens against the other,

that, perhaps, when they were brought into that ſituation, and fury and madneſs reigned, they might attain ends which they knew never could be attained whilſt they remained under the dominion of reaſon. Until unequivocal evidence of a fact ſo alarming in its nature was adduced; until "proof ſtrong as holy writ," appeared, he would not, therefore, believe it.

The committee had been told, that the executive had never departed from this line of conduct, but he had had ſerious cauſe to lament it. The alluſion was well underſtood. Our affairs had called an eminent character abroad. If the executive of the United States had had ſerious cauſe to regret having once employed this character; that it ſhould be formed of ſuch materials as to regret it, gave him concern. He believed the true intereſts of the country would wiſh him yet in that ſtation. He believed he was of great ſervice to this country. He believed we were indebted to him for the peace we now enjoyed, and ſo far from regretting his having been in office, he felicitated the country in having had ſuch a character employed at the important moment in which he ſerved the United States.

The gentleman from Connecticut had proceeded to ſay that no man who did not approve of the meaſures of the executive could conſcientiouſly accept of any office under government. He differed in this, as he did in moſt other things with that gentleman. He thought the inſtance he had adduced was an exception; and he would produce others. Might not a man honeſtly accept of a military office; a collector of duties, or almoſt any other office under government, though his political opinions differed from that of the executive.

His colleague had been very ſeverely animadverted upon for ſtating repreſentative republican governments as tending towards an adheſion of parts, and by that means towards corruption — He had imagined from his acquaintance with that gentleman, that he would never have been charged with a want of attachment to a republican government, and a fair conſtruction of what he advanced would go to ſupport that opinion. His wiſh was to preſerve the government in purity, and nothing more.

Mr. B. concluded his obſervations by a remark upon what fell from the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) reſpecting the preſident's power of nominating to office making him more *enemies* than *friends*.— He thought him entitled to all the celebrity of a new diſcovery; but, before he ſat down, he ſeemed to contravence this opinion, by ſtating it as the cauſe of the great power of the King of England, that he had ſo very *extenſive an appointment of office!* He left the gentleman to reconcile two opinions ſo oppoſite.

The committeee roſe and had leave to ſit again.

(Debate to be continued.)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, in purſuance of a reſolution of the houſe of the 2d of February laſt, with a plan for regulating the duties on impoſt and tonnage, which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for amending the ſeveral acts relative to the duties on ſpirits and on ſtills, which they had *adhered* to (and of courſe excluded any conference, which is uſual in caſes of diſagreement) was taken up, and the former diſagreement of the houſe to it was receded from.—The bill was afterwards reported as duly enrolled.

Mr. Gallatin preſented the petition of Guſtavus and Hugh Colhoun, of this city, praying for redreſs on account of 121 caſes of Claret, which were ſeized and ſold for not being included in the manifeſt of the cargo of the veſſel which brought them from Charleſton, though the duty had been ſecured by Hugh Colhoun in Charleſton before he ſent them off, but which circumſtance was unknown to Guſtavus Colhoun at the time of the ſeizure.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Clopton preſented the petition of ſundry perſons of the State of Virginia, ſtating that the quantity of coal in that country was inconceivably great, and praying national encouragement to their Collieries. —Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Claiborne, the unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday was poſtponed, and the houſe went into the committee of the whole on the report of the ſelect committee on the memorial of the Legiſlature of Tenneſſee, together with the meſſage of the Preſident relative to that ſubject, Mr. Kittera in the chair; when the reſolution reported by the committee having been firſt negatived, the committee paſſed that formerly introduced by Mr. Macon, firſt filling up the blank with the amount of the eſtimate ſent to the houſe by order of the Preſident, viz. with 25,880 dollars for the purpoſe of holding a treaty with the Indians. The committee then roſe; and the houſe being reſumed, Mr. Macon moved to poſtpone the conſideration of the diſagreement of the committee of the whole to the report of the ſelect committee, which contemplated in addition to the treaty, ſome relief being afforded to the perſons who had been driven off their lands, to the ſecond Monday in February; which motion being carried, the reſolution agreed to by the committee of the whole, was concurred in by the houſe, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the houſe that they had paſſed the bill for placing certain perſons on the penſion liſt, with amendments. The houſe took them up, and referred them and the bill to the committee of claims.

Mr. Sitgreaves, from the committee appointed to prepare articles of impeachment againſt William Blount, reported the ſaid articles. They were five in number. The firſt charged the ſaid William Blount with intending to carry into effect an hoſtile expedition in favour of the Engliſh againſt the Spaniſh poſſeſſions of Louiſiana and Florida; the ſecond, with attempts to engage the Creek and Cherokee Indians in the ſaid expedition; the third, with having alienated the affections of the ſaid Indians from Benjamin Hawkins, an agent of the United States amongſt the Indians, the better to anſwer his ſaid purpoſes; the fourth, with having ſeduced James Carey, an interpreter of the United States amongſt the Indians, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in his criminal intentions; and the fifth, with having attempting to diminiſh the confidence of the Cherokee Indians in relation to the boundary line, which had been run in conſequence of the treaty which had been held betwixt the United States and the ſaid Indians. This report was committed for Monday.

The Houſe then again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing the means of intercourſe with foreign nations, when the amendment which has for ſeveral days been under conſideration, having been read. No Gentleman riſing, the Chairman was about to put the queſtion upon it—when

Mr. Nicholas roſe and began a ſpeech which took up the remainder of the ſitting. —It will be given to morrow.

Adjourned.

Mr. N. Freeman, from Maſſachuſetts, appeared for the firſt time to day.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

January 20.

Mr. Frailey preſented a petition from the commiſſioners appointed to raiſe 60,000 dollars by way of lottery for the erection of a ſtone bridge over the river Schuylkill near Reading praying a repeal of the law under which they were appointed and praying a law may be enacted authorizing them to refund the money on the ſale of the tickets which they made, and that auditors may be appointed to ſettle their accounts which was read and referred.

Mr. Heron preſented a petition from a number of the citizens of Allegheney county praying that the northern parts, of that county may be erected into a ſeparate county, which was read and referred.

Mr. W. Maclay, chairman of the committee to try the conteſted election for the county of Lycoming made report, that Jacob Shoemaker is not duly elected a member, but that Hugh White was duly elected and is entitled to his ſeat.

The report went further and ſtated the miſconduct of Henry Shoemaker a juſtice of the peace of the ſaid county, and offered a reſolution to examine ſeveral witneſſes touching his miſconduct at the bar of the houſe.

Mr. Hiltzheimer made a report in favour of the memorial praying leave to bring in a bill for the erection of a ſtone bridge acroſs he river Delaware.

Mr. Linnard reported a bill for raiſing the ſum of 5,000 dollars to complete lower Dublin Academy, which was read and made the order of the day for Monday week.

Mr. Watſon made report in favour of a diviſion of the county of Northampton.

Mr. Bonnet made report in favor of a new election diſtrict in Somerſet county.

The reſolution for the appointment of bank directors on the part of the houſe was read a ſecond time and Thurſday next was appointed for the election.

The reſolution of the committee to try the conteſted election of Lycoming was read a ſecond time.

A motion was made, that the ſpeake riſſue proceſs to the witneſſes to cauſe their attendance at the bar of the houſe on Monday at three o'clock, and that Henry Shoemaker have notice given him of the time & place for ſuch examination.

The clerk of the Senate preſented four bills for concurrence, viz. a bill to regulate the general election throughout this commonwealth, a bill for the relief of Hannah Lewis, a bill to perpetuate the preſent penal laws of this ſtate, and a bill for extending the time for application for donation lands.

The bill for the apointment of a truſtee in the county of Mifflin was read a third time and paſſed.

The report of the committee on the petition of Francis Mentges was called up for a ſecond reading and negatived.

Adjourned.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6.

We learn by Mr. Hill from the neighbourhood of Greenſborough, that on Friday the 22d ult. a party of white men croſſed the Oconee river about fifteen miles above Fort Fidius, attacked a camp of Indians, killed one and wounded two of them. He who was killed is reported to be one of the commiſſioners appointed by the Creeks to attend, running the line between that nation and the ſettled parts of this ſtate: Thus from the wanton barbarity of a few individuals is the peace of the community diſturbed, and the rights of humanity groſsly violated.

SAVANAH, Januar 2.

On Saturday laſt arrived the brig Atlantic, Capt. Brookings, in 14 days from St. Vincent—previous to his ſailing, the 3d Regiment of Buffs had embarked on board a tranſport and ſailed, accompanied by a 44; it was conjectured that they were deſtined againſt ſome Spaniſh ports. Capt. Brookings, the ſloop Roſannah, Capt Crooker for Wilmington, and the ſloop Polly, Capt. Beckley, for New-York, were convoyed by the ſhip Jackſon, Capt. Ray, bound for Norfolk, by whom they were treated with the greateſt kindneſs, Capt. B. in particular conſiders himſelf under many obligations him for his politeneſs in heaving too his veſſel for ſome hours till he repaired his boom, which he carried away.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.

About 60 American veſſels were lying at Bourdeaux, when capt. Akins left it; they were at a loſs what to do, as no freights offered for the United States.

Early on Wedneſday morning, 3d inſt. the elegant dwelling houſe of John Cheſnut, eſq. of Camden, was entirely conſumed by fire. How the accident happened, has not been aſcertained. His books of accounts, and moſt part of his valuable papers, have been ſaved.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 26.

MARRIED—laſt evening, Mr. JOHN MARKLAND, late of Charleſton, S. C. to Miſs CHRISTIANA HEISZ, daughter of Mr. Frederick Heiſz of this city.

On the firſt day of next week (Jan. 28) at three o'clock in the afternoon, a diſcourſe will be delivered, by M. J. RHEES, at the Meeting Houſe in Lombard ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, for the encouragement of a miſſionary among the American Heathens. On every ſucceeding firſt day, at the ſame place and hour, a Sermon will be preach'd, and the collection after each diſcourſe to be appropriated for that purpoſe.

The Society under whoſe auſpices this benevolent plan is to be carried into execution, will be very thankful for every information that has a tendency to facilitate their views, and promote a ſyſtem which has for its object the happineſs of the human race.

As ſoon as a convenient place can be obtained, lectures on the ſame occaſion will be delivered on every firſt day evening, and the ſociety will be obliged to any preacher of the goſpel for his aid to forward their cauſe.

Communications on the ſubject may be ſent to Morgan J. Rhees, No. 177, South Second ſtreet, or to Dr. E. Hickling, No. 36, Cheſnut ſtreet.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a mercantile houſe in this city, dated Jan. 15.

"Yeſterday a ſhip from Nantz arrived here, which brings French papers as late as 7th Nov. at which time the American commiſſioners had not been received by the French government, nor any proſpect of it's taking place.

"This veſſel belonged to Boſton, and loaded here laſt year for Nantz, but was taken and there condemned. The captain purchaſed her, and has brought home ſeveral American captains, who had been lately taken by the French.

"The captain of this veſſel informs, that he ſaw a letter from Mr. Skipwith, our conſul general at Paris, to the conſul at Nantz (received the day before he ſailed) deſiring the latter to inform the American captains to puſh off as quick as poſſible, as an embargo was expected ſhortly to take place; that uncommon exertions were making in fitting out a great additional number of privateers, and that every thing bore the appearance of hoſtility on the part of France againſt this country"

It is laughable to ſee the authors and founders of *the School for Scandal*, complaining of abuſe.

It is amuſing to obſerve the writhings of the faction when charged home with their libertiecide attempts to ſubvert the conſtitution of the United States. Good ſouls, they never thought of ſuch a thing!

It is pleaſing to trace the terror of public opinion on the minds of the "excluſive patriots" when an independent appeal is made to the object of their boaſted adoration. The *ad captandum vulgus* is a "political hereſy," unleſs the "excluſive patriots" have an excluſive patent to uſe it.

THEATRE.

The new Comedy of THE WILL, which was brought forward at the New-Theatre laſt evening, wanted in nothing but a more perfect acquaintance with the characters on the part of the performers, to have proved the moſt agreeable and intereſting comedy of modern production, which we remember to have ſeen for many years. It is an evil which admits of no extenuation, that *Mr. Prompter* is the moſt conſpicuous actor in every original repreſentation. This is not only an injuſtice to the author but a diſgrace to the performer—for 'tis a ſin in a man to neglect the prime duty of his vocation. But the grace, and natural eaſe, always inſeparable from Mrs. MARSHALL's acting, and ſo diſtinguiſhedly conſpicuous in this inſtance, received enhancement by exemption from this cenſure. An exact and uniform adherence to the line of nature, (a merit the moſt rarely obſervable, as well as the moſt difficult of attainment) diſtinguiſhes Mrs. MARSHALL's performances above thoſe of a very great majority of actreſſes; and diſplays the moſt unerring criterion of true genius and diſcernment: In Albina Mandeville, her merit defies all eulogy, If the play is performed at its ſecond repreſentation with that correctneſs which its ſuperior merit demands, I know of no theatrical production that may more juſtly challenge general admiration and applauſe.

Q.

January 25.

There never was a ſample of ſuch daſtardly abandonment of duty; ſuch a degradation of character and national honor, as Mr. Monroe has exhibited againſt himſelf, in his letter to the French commiſſary of foreign affairs, dated Sept. 1, 1795. See his book p. 227, 228.

It ſtems that this miniſter had it in charge to procure the aid of the French in bringing about a treaty with Algiers. But not content with aſking their aid, in the uſual manly ſtile, he took pains to give France *all* the merit of effecting a treaty and of keeping the United States out of view, for the expreſs purpoſe, that the "mediation of France need not be loſt." The following is an extract from the *humble prayer and petition* of James Monroe to the French government.

"As we are inclined to think as well from paſt difficulties as more recent advices, that the ſucceſs of the miſſion, if it *does* ſucceed [it ought to be, *ſhould* ſucceed] will depend *principally*, if not *altogether*, upon the friendly aid we ſhall derive from this republic, ſo we think it *adviſable that the United States ſhall appear to have as little to do in the negotiation as poſſible*, or in other words, *that they ſhould not appear in it at all*, till it be ready to conclude. For if their agents are known to be their agents, or rather *if they are not conſidered as your agents, with our powers*, it will follow that the Dey will immediately come to *them* to treat with them on the part of the United States, and *of courſe your mediation and influence will be loſt*. It will therefore be *adviſable to keep the United States as much out of view as poſſible, for the purpoſe of giving full weight to your influence* and *the aſſiſtance of France there.*"

Scandalous humiliation! What, a miniſter adviſe and urge to keep his *own country out of view*, and throw it into the back ground, to bring forward a *foreign* government, as the *moſt prominent figure!* Is this the character of a patriot? Is this the conduct of a freeman? Is this the duty of the repreſentative of an independent nation?

"The mediation and influence of France would be loſt!" And what then? Would it have injured either nation? Would it have affected the honor of France? Not at all. But to have done this would have reflected honor upon the character and dignity of the United States; and theſe, when France is concerned, muſt with "patriots," be ſecondary conſiderations. Yes, ſays Mr. Monroe; I wiſh to put the United States "out of view," let them ſpeak behind the curtain, till the buſineſs is accompliſhed, with a view to give "full weight to the influence of France!" Heaven protect us! Such daſtardly, ſubſervient agents betray the rights and the character of the United States—and the infamy attached to the men in their merited oblivion is too light a puniſhment for their dereliction of duty. *(N. York Commercial Adv.)*

From the AURORA.

Mr. Bache.

The following tranſaction ſeems ſuch a ſhameful breach of the laws which declare that paſſports, where due, ſhould be given GRATIS that it would be injuſtice to the public to conceal it.

A dry-good merchant now reſident in this city, a native of Scotland, being about to go to Europe on buſineſs in November 1796, wiſhing to obtain an American paſſport, called on the evening of the 11th of that month at the houſe in which the Secretary of State of the United States keeps his office. He then enquired for Mr. Pickering and was told he was not within: At nine o'clock next morning he returned, and repeating his enquiry was informed Mr. Pickering was above in the office: upon going up ſtairs he found the gentleman alone, who made out a paſſport for him, which paſſport he yet holds, ſigned with the hand writing of Timothy Pickering and bearing the ſeal of the United States annexed to it. The merchant expreſſing thanks for the trouble he had given, begged to know the charge. The reply was "*there is no particular ſum charged*, it is left to people's own generoſity", or words to that effect. The merchant then laid down five dollars *(in ſilver)* which the other ſaying "this is rather much," pocketed, roſe, ſaw the merchant to the door and made a low bow.

SOUTH FRONT STREET.

From the AURORA of this Morning.

MR. BACHE

In your paper of yeſterday you publiſhed a piece with the ſignature of *South Front Street*, in which I am by name charged with "a ſhameful breach of the laws," and a meanneſs in the act as deſpicable, as a breach of the laws would be criminal. I am charged with receiving from a Scotch merchant of this city five dollars for a paſſport which ſhould have been delivered *gratis*, and with a beggarly addreſs to the merchant's "generoſity" to obtain the money. The following affidavit of Thomas Wotherſpoon, the merchant alluded to, proves that as it reſpects me, the charge is utterly *falſe* and as *malicious* as it is *falſe*.

(Signed)
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, Philadelphia, January 25, 1798.

City of Philadelphia, ſs.

I Thomas Wotherſpoon, of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, being duly ſworn, depoſe and ſay, That Doctor Reynolds, who was a fellow lodger with me at Mrs. Wilſon's in South Front Street, ſome time laſt ſummer, ſpeaking of citizenſhip, aſked me whether I had obtained a certificate of mine; and on my anſwering in the affirmative, he made ſeveral further enquiries about the expence of procuring a certificate and paſſport, which I freely communicated to him, to wit: that I had paid Mr. Burd, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, two dollars; Clement Biddle, Eſq. for drawing the neceſſary forms, two dollars, Mr. Levy, Counſellor at law, five dollars; and for the paſſport at the Secretary of State's office, five dollars; that ſome time laſt week, I believe on Friday laſt, Doctor Reynolds renewing the ſubject of my paſſport, I told him that I did not know Mr. Pickering, but I deſcribed the perſon who gave me the paſſport to be a big, ſtout man; that on the next day, I believe, but certainly not more than two days thereafter, Doctor Reynolds mentioned to me, that Wm. Todd, Eſq. and himſelf had been ſpeaking about my being a citizen of the United States, and that they had ſome doubts of my certificate and paſſport being legal, and Doctor Reynolds requeſted a ſight of them in order to ſatisfy Mr. Todd, that in conſequence I ſhewed my certificate of naturalization, and my paſſport to Doctor Reynolds, who peruſed only the latter, and immediately returned it to me, ſaying he could ſwear to its being the hand-writing of Timothy Pickering: that in reſpect to my application to the ſecretary of ſtate's office for a paſſport, the following are the facts: I did apply on the afternoon preceding the date of the paſſport, and as the office was then ſhut for that day, I was told by a woman to call the next day at nine o'clock, when I ſhould find the ſecretary of ſtate at the office: I accordingly called on the morning of the 12th of November, 1796, and was ſhown up ſtairs & introduced to a gentleman who was alone; from him I aſked for a paſſport, at the ſame time exhibiting the certificate of my naturalization from the clerk of the ſupreme court of Pennſylvania: the paſſport was made out for me and delivered: I aſked the perſon who made it out what was to pay? He anſwered, "they never make any charge; it was at the pleaſure of the perſon receiving the paſſport;" or words to that effect: I then handed him five dollars: he ſaid it was too much: I anſwered "by no means:" he replied, he was much obliged to me; and then I went away: that this morning a perſon called upon me about a publication in Bache's Aurora of this day, and the paſſport therein referred to: I immediately recognized him to be the ſame perſon who had given me the paſſport, and to whom I paid the five dollrrs: this perſon is a luſty man, and I am ſince informed is named Jacob Blackwell, a clerk in the office of Secretary of State: and laſtly, that it was utterly without my privity or aſſent, that the aforeſaid publication was made in Bache's gazette.

(Signed) TH. WOTHERSPOON.

Sworn to the 24th day of January 1798, before me,
HILARY BAKER,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

Arrived at Baltimore, Jan. 24.

Ship Minerva,	Semmermann,	Leghorn
Mercury,	Gerdes,	St. Ubes
Sally,	Stiles,	Amſterdam
George Waſhington,		Donaldſon Rotterdam
Snow Nancy,	Gemmell,	Jacquemel
Brig Providence,	Jans,	Hamburg
Schr. Betſy and Patſy,	Durkee,	St. Jago
Liberty,	Dreſſer,	Aux-Cayes
Adonis,	Aiden,	Port de Paix
Sloop Frienſhip,	Stratton,	Bermuda

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.

A few cheſts of excellent quality, For ſale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets.

December 26. eotf

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
JANUARY 26,

Will be preſented (for the ſecond time in America,) a celebrated new Comedy, called

The Will;
OR, A SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS.

[Written by the author of the Rage, Dramatiſt, How to grow Rich, &c &c. and performed to crouded houſes all the laſt ſeaſon at Drury Lane Theatre.]

Sir Solomon Cynic	Mr. Bernard
Mandeville,	Warren
Howard,	Moreton
Veritas,	Wignell
Realize,	Harwood
Robert,	Fox
Old Copſley,	Warrell
Servants,	Meſſrs. Hunter, Lafferty, &c.
Albina Mandeville, (with the Epilogue)	Mrs. Marſhall
Mrs Rigid,	L'ERrange
Cicely Copſley,	Bernard
Deborah,	Doctor.

At the end of the 4th Act of the Comedy, Mr. Wolfe, by deſire, will perform a Concerto on the Clarinet.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce, called

The Lock and Key.

On Saturday, the Comic Opera of ABROAD AND AT HOME; or a Tour in the King's Bench —after which it will be laid aſide, on account of new pieces in preparation.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain riſe preciſely at ſix o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 5 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. RICE's book-ſtore, No. 50 Market-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

Mrs. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that agreeable to the wiſh of Mrs. Grattan's ſubſcribers, on Tueſday next ſhe gives a Ball, with refreſhments inſtead of a concert, at Mr. Richardets. Tickets of admittance to non-ſubſcribers two dollars.

Jan. 25. 3t

Surveyor General's Office.

December 2, 1797.

ON a releaſe of ſurvey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, ſituate in lower Smithfield townſhip Northampton county, ſurveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz.

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Eſq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The firſt Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, they having at leaſt thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Luſborough.

January 26 §tTF2wtm

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DE VIAR,
His Catholic Majeſty's Conſul-General and Commiſſioner to the United States.

WHEREAS, by the 17th article of the exiſting Treaty of friendſhip, limits and navigation, between his Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, it is ſtipulated, "That ſuch ſhips, being laden, are to be provided not only with paſſports, but "alſo with certificates containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, "that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or "contraband goods be on board the ſame, which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place "whence the ſhip ſailed, in the accuſtomed form: "and if any one ſhall think fit or deſirable to expreſs "in the ſaid certificates the perſons to whom the "goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo; without which requiſites, they may be ſent to one of the "ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged "by the competent tribunal, according to what is above ſet forth, that all the circumſtances of this omiſſion having been well examined, they ſhall be "adjudged to be legal prizes, unleſs they ſhall give "legal ſatisfaction of their property, by teſtimony equivalent."—Now therefore, in order to prevent the improper capture, ſeizure or detention of any American veſſels trading agreeably to ſaid treaty, by his Catholic majeſty's cruiſers or other armed veſſels, I do hereby give notice, that ſuch documents as are required in the ſaid article, ſhall be granted to thoſe who may apply at the office of the Conſulate General or at any other of the Conſulates throughout the United States. Jan. 23 6t

For Sale,

A complete file of the Philadelphia Gazette for the year 1797.

Alſo, ſeveral other files of Gazettes, publiſhed in this city, for the laſt 9 months of the year 1797. Enquire at no. 94, north Front-ſtreet

January 24. 3t

All Perſons

Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.

nov. 29 1797 6

Princeton—*New-Jerſey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient Houſe in which the late Mrs. Ann Witherſpoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appurtenances. The houſe is two ſtories high, of frame work, and painted. There are are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the ſecond floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret ſpacious.—The back yard is paved with ſtones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a ſmoke houſe, and houſe for aſhes—and behind it a carriage houſe; hay loft, granary, and convenient ſtables, with four ſtalls for horſes, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the ſtreet and 254 feet deep, ſomewhat more than one half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent ſoil.

For terms, which will be made very reaſonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19 2aw4w

A Gardener wanted.

A perſon well acquainted with gardening, and who would occaſionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road, or No. 109, Arch ſtreet, Philadelphia. A ſingle man would be preferred.

Jan. 20. 2awtf

For Sale,

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to ſerve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and underſtands houſe work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th ſtreet.

Jan. 22. *eod3w

9 2

PROPOSALS,

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Poft Roads will be received at the General Poft Office until the 14th day of February next inclufive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcaftle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Fredericа, Milford, Cloughs, Dagfborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court houfe to Northampton court houfe three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuefday, Thurfday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrrive at Northampton court houfe on Thufday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court houfe every Friday, Monday and Wednefday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednefday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuefday, Thurfday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court houfe on Friday, Monday and Wednefday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court houfe every Saturday, Tuefday and Thurfday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednefday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court houfe to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court houfe every Monday, Wednefday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednefday, Friday and Monday a 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court houfe in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court houfe every Tuefday, Thurfday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednefday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court houfe in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Chriftiana, Middletown, Warwick and Goergetown crofs roads to Chefterftown three timesa week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuefday and Thurfday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chefterftown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chefterftown every Monday, Wednefday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chefterftown on Tuefday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chefterftown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuefday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chefterftown by Centerville, Eaſton, Newmarket, Vienna, Saliſbury, Snowhill and Princefs Ann to Saliſbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chefterftown every Wednefday at 7 A M, arrive at Eaſton by 4 P M. Leave Eaſton on Thurfday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princefs Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princefs Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Eaſton the next day or Monday by 6 P M; Leave Eaſton on Tuefday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chefterftown ſame day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horſe once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuefday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horſe by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horſe on Wednefday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuefday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorſe to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorſe on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thurſday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Peterſburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leeſburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tueſday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leeſburg on Wednefday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leeſburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottown, Gettiſburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamſport, Martinſburg, Winchefter, Stevenſburg and Straſburg to Woodſtock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinſburg on Tueſday by 11 A M. Leave Martinſburg on Tueſday noon and arrive at Woodſtock on Wednefday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodſtock on Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinſburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittſburg by Cannonſburg, Waſhington, Weſt Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fiſhing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Fittſburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fiſhing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fiſhing creek on Wednefday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittſburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Waſhington by Brownſville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Waſhington by 6 P M. Leave Waſhington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencaſtle and Chambersburg to Shippenſburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippenſburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippenſburg every Tueſday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabeth town at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednefday noon, and at Baltimore on Thurſday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tueſday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tueſday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway, Porttobacco, Hlensfreſh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piſcataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piſcataway on Tueſday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednefday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thurſday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court houſe to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladenſburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquaſco, Bennidict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladenſburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlborough on Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thurſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladenſburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court houſe to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thurſday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodſtock by Newmarket, Rockingham court houſe, Staunton, Lexington and Fincaſtle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodſtock every Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tueſday by 11 A M. Leave Stauntom by 12 o'clock)noon) and arrive at Woodſtock on Wednefday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court houſe and Wythe court houſe to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court houſe on Tueſday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednefday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court houſe on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Joneſborough Greenville, Moffat's ſtore and Jefferſon court houſe to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thurſday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats ſtore on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednefday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchefter by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchefter every Thurſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchefter on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leeſburg and Shepherdſtown to Martinſburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednefday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinſburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinſburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Glouceſter court houſe to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednefday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thurſday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tueſday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court houſe, Weſtmoreland court houſe, Kinſale, Farnham church and Northumberland court houſe to Lancaſter court houſe once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thurſday noon and arrive at Lancaſter court houſe on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaſter court houſe every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court houſe & Orange c. h. to Charlotteſville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tueſday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlotteſville on Thurſday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlotteſville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tueſday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-houſe Columbia and Charlotteſville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tueſday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlotteſville on Thurſday by 11 A M. Leave Charlotteſville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlotteſville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmoud the next Tueſday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-houſe and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-houſe once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-houſe on Tueſday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-houſe every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thurſday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlotteſvile by Warren, Warminſter, New-Market, Amherſt court houſe, Cabellſburg, and Maddiſon to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlotteſville every Thurſday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tueſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlotteſville on Thurſday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in ſtages as often as they ſhall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednefday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thurſday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tueſday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court houſe, Cumberland court houſe, Prince Edward court houſe and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tueſday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednefday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincaſtle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincaſtle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincaſtle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tueſday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tueſday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court houſe by Charlotte court houſe to Halifax court houſe once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court houſe every Thurſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court houſe on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court houſe on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court houſe on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-houſe by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-houſe, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-houſe every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tueſday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-houſe on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednefday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thurſday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-houſe to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2 P M and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldſons by Greſbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lonenburg court-houſes and Edmunds ſtore to Goldſon's once a week.

Leave Goldſon's every Wedneſday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Poſt-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Waſhington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tueſday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednefday by 6, A M, at Waſhington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thurſday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Waſhington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Joneſburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednefday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thurſday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tueſday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednefday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-houſe, Princeton, Murfreeſborough, Wintou and Windſor to Edentou, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednefday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednefday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamſton and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednefday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednefday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Waſhington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Waſhington on Wednefday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Waſhington every Wednefday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamſborough, Oxford, Hillſborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Saliſbury and Stateſville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-houſe to Saliſbury, and from thence by the ſame route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillſborough on Wednefday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Saliſbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—Leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Saliſbury on Tueſday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednefday at 9, A M, at Hillſborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillſborough by Mount Tirzah, Perſon court-houſe, Leaſburg, Caſwell court-houſe and Rockingham court-houſe to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillſborough every other Thurſday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillſborough on Tueſday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntſville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morgantun and Rutherſordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednefday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thurſday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louiſburg by Naſh court-houſe to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louiſburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louiſburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Wayneſborough, and Kingſton to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tueſday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillſborough, and from Hillſborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-houſe to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-houſe.

Leave Raleigh every Tueſday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillſborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillſborough every Wednefday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thurſday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Waſhington, Sarefto and Sampſon court-houſe to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tueſday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thurſday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thurſday 1 4 A M, and arrive at Fayettoville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-houſe to Saliſbury, and from Saliſbury by Montgomery court-houſe, Anſon court-houſe and Richmond court-houſe to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Saliſbury on Tueſday by 9 A M, Leave Saliſbury every Tueſday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tueſday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thurſday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaſter court-houſe, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Stateſville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Stateſville on Thurſday by 6 P M. Leave Stateſville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnſborough, Cheſter court-houſe, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-houſe to Pickenſville, and from Pickenſville by Laurens court-houſe and Newbury court-houſe to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each poſt-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wedneſday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickenſville on Thurſday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-houſe on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleſton, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleſton on Thurſday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleſton every Thurſday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-houſe by Cambridge, Abbeville court-houſe, Pendleton court-houſe, Hattonsford, Franklin court-houſe, Elberton and Peterſburg to Waſhington, and from Waſhington by Peterſburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-houſe, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-houſe every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-houſe on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-houſe by 7 P M, at Peterſburg on Tueſday by 10 A M, and at Waſhington by 5 P M. Leave Waſhington every Wedneſday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thurſday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-houſe by 7 P M.

56. From Auguſta by Waſhington, Greenſburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Auguſta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Waſhington on Tueſday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thurſday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Auguſta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thurſday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thurſday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A. M.

Note 1. The Poſt Maſter General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expenſe that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the Contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails deſtined for ſuch depending Mail, loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 4. Newſpapers as well as Letters are to be ſent in the Mails; and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry newſpapers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals the alterations deſired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices in groſs by the year, and not by the mile. Thoſe who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the poſt offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31ſt day of March inclufive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt-Maſter General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſtr'r.*

January 4. dtf

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-ſtreet, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnerſhip between them and Joſeph B. Barry, has been diſſolved by mutual conſent. Cavanagh and Hearn have juſt received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to ſell on very reaſonable termss for caſh. Orders from the country moſt punctually executed. Vineers of all kinds cut as uſual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-ſtreet.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for ſale, a few of his new invented, and much admired ſide board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent ſwell, ſonopahant and French harp ſtop, which for ſenſibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, ſimplicity and durability of conſtruction, the ſuperiority of which, he flatters himſelf, a ſingle trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inſpection, of the very beſt ſeaſoned materials, he can ſell on reaſonable terms for CASH. Inſtruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gill, late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted to.

JOHN MURPHY,
PETER SCRAVENDYKE,
THOMAS FARRELL, } Executors.

Philad. Jan. 16, 1798. *2aw4w

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

December 20. §

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.
All which may be had on reaſonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.
Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has expetienced for theſe twenty-five years paſt, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his ſchool is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 22wtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mſ

The ſituation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January, 12th, 1797.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid Commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to be under the ſuperindance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfrm

The Subſcriber,

Informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inſpection ſince December 1796 are balanced to the 31ſt ult. and will during the preſent month remain open at his Counting-houſe in Cheſnut Street for their further inveſtigation and ſcrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1ſt 1798.

Juſt received a Freſh Supply.

Engliſh Grammar,

The ſecond edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different claſſes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and obſervations for aſſiſting the more advanced ſtudents to write with perſpicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully anſwers the profeſſions in the Title. The appendix contains ſome of the beſt rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have ſeen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciouſly ſelected; its arrangement is diſtinct and well adapted to the purpoſe of inſtruction and its expreſſion is ſimple, perſpicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

Engliſh Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately publiſhed by Lindley Murray, conſiſting of exemplification of the parts of ſpeech, inſtances of falſe orthography, violations of the rules of ſyntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules reſpecting perſpicuity and accuracy, deſigned for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the uſe of ſchools.

"We have been much pleaſed with the peruſal of theſe Exercifes. They occupy with diſtinguiſhed excellence a moſt important place in the ſcience of the Engliſh language; and as ſuch, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all thoſe who are deſirous of attaining correctneſs and preciſion in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for ſale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book ſtore, No. 87, Market ſtreet.

January 11. 3taw2w.

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarſe voice, his fore teeth ſtand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly deſcribe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three ſuits; he had on, when he went away, a pair of kerſey trowſers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good ſhirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerſeys. Whoſoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

Valuable Books,

Juſt received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and ſelling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. Theſe added to O's uſual ſtock, form an extenſive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and compriſe books in ſundry languages and on various ſubjects.

This Day is Publiſhed,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handſomely bound and lettered, and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece and ſeventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glaſs for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of intereſting and miſcellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In proſe and verſe. Deſigned to improve and amuſe the riſing generation.

In the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed,

Dr. DARWIN'S

Plan of Female Education.

Subſcriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers neatly bound, lettered and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.